

## Poetry.

## AN OLD SWEETHEART OF MINE.

As one conns at evening o'er an album all alone,  
And musing on the faces of the friends that he has  
known,  
So I turn the leaves of fancy, till in shadowy  
design  
I find the smiling features of an old sweetheart  
of mine.

The lamp-light seems to glimmer with a flicker  
of surprise,  
As I turn it low, to rest me of the dazzle in my  
eyes,  
And light my pipe in silence, save a sigh that  
seems to yoke  
Its fate with my tobacco, and to vanish with the  
smoke.

'Tis a fragrant retrospection, for the loving  
thoughts that start  
Into being are like perfumes from the blossom  
of the heart,  
And to dream the old dreams over is a luxury  
divine.

When my truant fancies wander with that old  
sweetheart of mine,  
Though I hear, beneath my study, like a flutter-  
ing of wings,  
The voices of my children and the mother as she  
sings,  
I feel no twinge of conscience to deny me any  
more.

When Care has cast her anchor in the harbor of  
a dream,  
In fact, to speak in earnest, I believe it adds a  
charm  
To spice the good a trifle with a little dust of  
harm—  
For I find an extra flavor in Memory's mellow  
wine  
That makes me drink the deeper to that old  
sweetheart of mine.

A face of lily-beauty, with a form of airy grace,  
Flows out of my tobacco as the gentian from the  
vase;  
And I thrill beneath the glances of a pair of  
azure eyes,  
As glowing as the summer and as tender as the  
skies.

I can see the pink sun bonnet and the little  
checked dress  
She wore when first I kissed her, and she an-  
swered the caress  
With the written declaration that, "as surely as  
the vine  
Grew round the stump," she loved me—that old  
sweetheart of mine!

And again I feel the pressure of her slender  
little hand,  
As we used to talk together of the future we had  
planned;  
When I should be a poet, and with nothing else  
to do  
But write tender verses that she set the  
music to.

When we should live together in a cozy little  
cot,  
Hid in a nest of roses, with a fairy garden-spot,  
Where the vines were fruited, and the weather  
ever fine,  
And the birds were ever singing for that old  
sweetheart of mine!

And I should be her lover forever and a day,  
And she my faithful sweetheart till the golden  
hair was gray,  
And we should be so happy that when either's  
lips were dumb  
They would not smile in heaven till the other's  
kiss had come.

But—ah! my dream is broken by a step upon  
the stair,  
And the door is softly opened, and my wife is  
standing there!  
Yet with eagerness and rapture all my visions I  
resign  
To greet the living presence of that old sweet-  
heart of mine.

## RELIGIOUS.

Pulpit Review of Current Events by Rev. Thos.  
Dixon, Jr., for Sunday, March 22, 1891.

THE SHOTGUN IN NEW ORLEANS—THE  
PHILOSOPHY OF THE MOB.

Rev. Thomas Dixon, Jr., pastor of  
the Twenty-third street Baptist church,  
preceded his sermon on "The Ideal  
City," this morning, at Association  
Hall, by the following review of current  
events:

The news from New Orleans is hor-  
rible. It is sad reading. It makes  
the soul sick. Eleven shrieking vic-  
tims shot to pieces in the Parish jail by  
an infuriated populace.

Again we are reminded that the city  
is the storm centre of our civilization.  
A few years ago the streets of Cincin-  
nati were converted into battle trenches.  
The criminal element of that same  
city, to-day, are openly proclaiming  
their defiance of law and order and en-  
acting a repetition of those scenes.

A few years ago the city of Chicago  
was startled by the explosion of dynamite  
bombs in Haymarket Square, thrown  
by the organized criminals of the  
community. Chicago responded to  
that bomb in much the same man-  
ner as the populace of New Orleans did  
to the murder of their Chief of Police.  
The only differences was, Chicago used  
the gallows and the forms of law to  
execute the indignant judgment of the  
people, while the hot-headed South-  
erner, failing to accomplish the result  
by a similar means, seized the shotgun  
and did without form and ceremony  
what a corrupt and venal tribunal  
failed to do. No impartial student of  
the great anarchist trial can believe  
that trial was anything but a farce.  
The people of Chicago had determined  
to execute the leaders of that band of  
organized crime. They did it. The  
jury simply registered the indignant  
judgment of the people—they never  
could have convicted the men on the  
evidence presented. But if the jury  
had failed to convict, it is perfectly  
safe to say the populace would have  
executed their judgment as New Or-  
leans did.

In view of such facts, this New Or-  
leans business is a terrible affair. It  
is the sure index of a dangerous dis-  
ease with which we are afflicted. Here  
is food for thought for every true Amer-  
ican citizen. What are some of the  
lessons taught us in this tragedy?

1. That mob justice is brutal, devil-  
ish and horrible to every instinct of  
civilization. If there be such a thing  
as "a respectable mob," that was sure-  
ly one. It was the highest order of  
lynch judgment. Yet with all its dis-  
cipline, its list of business men, and  
good citizens, it was a disgusting, sick-  
ening spectacle, that makes the noblest  
instincts of humanity cry aloud in in-  
dignant, tearful protest. To see thou-  
sands of armed men crowd eleven help-  
less, cringing, cowardly assassins into  
a corner, and while they shrieked and  
howled in terror, shoot them to pieces  
—well, we cannot be proud of such  
deeds. No logic can defend them.

2. And yet, looking the whole case  
squarely in the face, the result was in-  
evitable. The provocation was terri-  
ble. It must be confessed that the  
provocation was deeper in its damna-  
tion than the fearful catastrophe it  
provoked. Think for a moment of the  
situation. The city had been terrorized  
for years by an organized band of  
highway robbers and murderers. They  
defied the law. They defied the powers  
of God and man. They were the off-

scourings of the lowest hells of Euro-  
pean civilization. Honor, truth and  
humanity were terms unknown. They  
rejoiced in the darkness, the stiletto,  
the razor, the slug and shotgun. Forty  
murders were committed by these  
banded assassins within the five years  
preceding last June, when they shot  
down six men in cold blood in the  
streets of the city. Six of these red-  
handed criminals were convicted. But  
they obtained a new trial. Before that  
trial came off, the principal witness  
was foully murdered. David C. Hen-  
nessy, the bold and fearless Chief of  
Police, determined to uproot this gang.  
He secured evidence sufficient. The  
day for the trial was fixed on the 18th  
of October. On the 15th Hennessy was  
found on the pavement near his home  
riddled with slugs and buckshot. He  
lay gasping in his blood. These oath-  
bound assassins and their friends suc-  
ceeded in "fixing" this jury either by  
bribery or intimidation or both. The  
guilt of the men on trial for the mur-  
der of Hennessy was not doubtful, yet  
in defiance of evidence they were ac-  
quitted. The population of New Or-  
leans rose in indignant fury and the  
tragedy was the result.

We see at once the causes that led to  
this calamity.

1. This devilish secret society, known  
as the Mafia, with crime as the object  
of its existence. There is no room on  
this continent for such gangs. We are  
again thus reminded of the fact that  
we have in our midst unassimilated  
foreign elements that we must either  
speedily assimilate or spew out. The  
Italians of New York made a grave  
mistake, when, in the excitement of  
the moment they raised the cry, "We  
are Italians—let all Italians stand to-  
gether! We never forget! Vendetta!"  
Those flaming headlines and wild cries  
for vengeance were sad blunders. There  
is no room in this nation for Italians  
as Italians. We want Italian American  
citizens. But we have no use for Ital-  
ians as Italians, especially if they re-  
joice in the stiletto and slug. Law-  
abiding Italian citizens have main-  
tained a most painful silence on the  
subject of these hellish societies of  
murderers. Do they approve them?  
Or do they fear them? Some we fear  
secretly believe in the methods, if re-  
ports be true, and some we know are  
afraid to express their opinions.

Pasquel Corite, spokesman for the  
committee that went to Washington  
on the 16th, said to a reporter in Pitts-  
burg:

"If the Italians in other cities will  
follow our example, there will be raised  
in a few days a fund of \$500,000 to aid  
the work of securing justice or re-  
venge."

"I believe the killing at New Orleans  
will result in war," he continued. "But  
if the Italian Government does not force  
to a complete and satisfactory issue  
the reparation necessary, I will say  
now that an army of Italians will as-  
semble in New Orleans which will fully  
and effectually avenge the murder of  
our countrymen."

"You believe in the Mafia and the  
vendetta?"

"I believe in revenge. Italians are  
revengeful when angered; we are terri-  
bly angry."

Not one word of disapproval for the  
Mafia, but only words of vengeance.

One prominent Italian said to a  
Tribune reporter:

"I do not think our people will do  
anything. If they do, I shall believe  
the action is instigated by the Mafia.  
I don't see what the people of New  
Orleans could do. These rascals, who  
were defying the law and carrying on  
wholesale murder, seemed to be able  
by money or other means to defy the  
law still further when it attempted to  
punish them. It seems to me the only  
thing to do was what was done. Shall  
assassins go unpunished, because they  
have obtained control of the adminis-  
tration of justice in a city? The fact  
that they are my countrymen does not  
make me the less anxious to see them  
punished. I am sorry that such a  
step was necessary; the men should  
have been convicted. I don't believe  
the Italian Government will ever inter-  
fere. It knows these outlaws that  
come here, and in fact, was in com-  
munication with Chief Hennessy about  
some of them, as I well know. But  
don't quote my name in anything you  
say, I would not have my name pub-  
lished in this affair for all that I am  
worth. Some of these Sicilians are  
desperate, and we all fear them."

The time has come in this nation for  
the people to rise in might and sweep  
from the face of the earth this pestil-  
ent brood who breathe the breath of hell  
and yet revel in the liberties of a free  
republic. Let all good Italian Ameri-  
cans co-operate in the God-given work.

2. Another cause of this tragedy we  
see at once to be the contempt of the  
populace for the verdicts of their courts.  
The conviction that trials of  
criminals are coming more and more  
to be a farce. It is an awful thing for  
the masses of the people to lose confi-  
dence in the courts of justice. Give us  
a few more Pat Divvers as judges—  
Flack-divorce proceedings—a few more  
rich scoundrels who wear purple and  
fine linen, who ought to be wearing  
striped clothes—let this thing go on a  
while longer, and it will be necessary  
to turn the cannon at the Battery up  
Broadway, plant your hotchkiss guns  
in City Hall Square, and sweep your  
avenues with grape and canister.

The decay of public confidence in our  
judicial processes is one of the most  
startling phenomena of the day. It  
means a certain revolution of some  
sort—either the reconstruction of  
method peaceably, or the lapse into  
the chaos of an anarchy out of which  
a new civilization will be built. When  
all classes lose confidence in courts,  
and money, and influence, and threats  
rule supreme, the hour has come for a  
deluge of blood. We should ask our-  
selves seriously whether we are drift-  
ing. We should ask ourselves, as citi-  
zen-kings, who is, after all, really re-  
sponsible for these things?

"Time and tide wait for no man,"  
says the old proverb.

## PROGRESS.

SOUTHWARD THE COURSE OF INDUSTRIAL  
ACTIVITY TAKES ITS WAY.

The Manufacturers Record of March  
21, says:

When the failure of the Barings  
caused a panic in Europe and America  
the Manufacturers Record immediately  
claimed that while its temporary  
effect would be the breaking up of  
many negotiations then pending for  
large enterprises in the South, the final  
result would be to attract still greater  
attention to this section as the safest  
and most profitable investment field in  
the world. These predictions are al-  
ready being verified. The strength of  
the South's financial position through  
such a crisis has astonished the whole  
country, and, though some great under-  
takings have for the time been checked,  
yet the tendency of foreign and Northern  
investors to look Southward was never  
more pronounced than to-day. From  
every direction inquiries are coming as  
to the opportunities for locating in the  
South and for the establishment of  
manufactures there. The Southern  
people themselves are pressing forward  
the great work of development, and  
activity is seen from Maryland to  
Texas. Iron works, cotton mills, wood-  
working enterprises, phosphate mining  
and manufacturing companies, flour  
mills, coal mining companies, electric-  
light and water companies are rapidly  
being organized, while those previously  
projected are being pushed forward by  
active work of construction. During  
the week a \$1,000,000 company was  
chartered at Atlanta to improve an ex-  
tensive water-power property, engage  
in manufacturing, &c.; Roanoke, Va.,  
voted \$420,000 for public improvements,  
and the Norfolk & Western Railroad  
will, it is said, expend \$400,000 on im-  
provements in the same place; work  
on the \$500,000 government dry-dock  
at Port Royal is to be started at once;  
Front Royal, Va., has organized a \$50,-  
000 waterworks company and also an  
electric-light company; Texas a \$100,-  
000 cotton mill, a \$30,000 waterworks  
company, a \$30,000 electric-light and  
power company; a \$40,000 ore mining  
company has been organized at Cedar-  
town, Ga.; a \$50,000 oil mill company  
at Vicksburg, Miss.; a cotton factory  
company in North Carolina; a \$25,000  
cooperage company in Kentucky; a  
\$20,000 agricultural implement com-  
pany at Rock Hill, S. C.; a \$50,000  
flour mill company in Virginia; a  
\$100,000 wood-working company in  
Staunton; \$50,000 machinery company  
at Norfolk; \$15,000 fertilizer company  
in South Carolina; a \$20,000 knitting  
mill company at Anderson, S. C.;  
\$100,000 company will build new gas  
works at Americus, Ga.; at Danville,  
Va.; a \$50,000 land company has been  
organized; at Macon, Ga., a \$50,000  
manufacturing company, and in Geor-  
gia a \$75,000 land company. The en-  
thusiastic activity and tireless work-  
ing which pushed Alabama, Virginia and  
Tennessee so rapidly to the front has  
spread to West Virginia, to the Caroli-  
nas, Florida, Texas and elsewhere,  
while Georgia, which was the first of  
the Southern States to begin much in-  
dustrial development after the war,  
presses forward with unabated energy.

## SCIENTIFIC.

## THE CLIFF-DWELLERS.

Since the memorable expedition of  
Messrs. Jackson and Holmes in 1874-  
1875, all who interest themselves in the  
remote past of America are aware of  
the existence, in the canons and deep  
gorges of Arizona and New Mexico, of  
human habitations, situated at alti-  
tudes of several thousand feet above  
the sea-level. Cliffs absolutely perpen-  
dicular are covered with dwellings  
which can not be better compared than  
to the cells of a bee-hive. Everything  
attests a numerous population, and  
very superior in civilization to the  
more savage and fearless of the North  
American Indians which to-day roam  
over those regions. The dwellings,  
abandoned from a point of time that  
it would be difficult to exactly deter-  
mine, comprise actual villages, extend-  
ing over distances often quite con-  
siderable. These are sometimes exca-  
vated in the rock itself, sometimes  
constructed of bricks baked in the sun,  
or of stones, and laid without cement.  
The absence of doors, the small dimen-  
sions of the apertures with which they  
are provided by way of windows, the  
extraordinary difficulty of access to  
them, and towers and fortified inclos-  
ures commanding the approaches to  
the valleys, clearly attest the dangers  
to which their occupants were sub-  
jected. Around these deserted abodes  
considerable piles of broken crockery  
are often found. This earthenware,  
formed of clay and pulverized quartz,  
is, in general, of a very superior quality  
to that of the Mound Builders or the  
Aztecs. Other expeditions have veri-  
fied these first reports. Major Powell,  
director of the Geological Survey, as-  
certaind, in the same region, the ex-  
istence of mountains covered with beds  
of lava of great thickness. Man had  
clearly excavated these beds to obtain  
considerable depths, in order to estab-  
lish habitations. The partition walls  
were covered with a coating of which  
lava constituted the basis. These  
dwellings were numerous, since Major  
Powell counted sixty different groups,  
and in each group twenty or more  
houses. He considers them among the  
most ancient of human habitations in  
America, but this is a very exaggerated  
judgment, as they indicate assuredly  
a civilization unknown to the original  
Indians, of whom traces are found on  
the banks of the Delaware and Missis-  
sippi. The Smithsonian Institution,  
well known for the labors of its mem-  
bers, organized, on its part, an explo-  
ration of the Verde valley in Ariz-  
ona. There also were found mountains ris-  
ing to the altitude of 6,500 feet, covered  
with cliff houses, of not less difficult  
access than those of New Mexico. The  
absence of human bones around or  
near these dwellings appears somewhat  
singular. This absence leaves us in  
absolute ignorance of the physical  
characteristics of the cliff dwellers.  
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(394)

part at least, this chasm. While tra-  
versing last year, unexplored portions  
of New Mexico, Schwatza found him-  
self, on several occasions, and notably  
at Barranca del Cobra, in the presence  
of quite numerous bodies of savages.  
They were exceedingly timid, and the  
moment they perceived the Americans  
they hastily took flight, and were  
seen to reach their abodes by climb-  
ing, with the agility of apes, almost  
perpendicular precipices; at first, by  
means of ladders, which they drew  
up after them, and then, by stakes  
driven into the aufractuosités, which  
they grasped with both their hands  
and feet. The exploring party were  
able, after repeated vain efforts,  
to accost some of them. They were  
tall and extremely meager, but their  
limbs well proportioned, and complexion  
of deep red approaching black,  
resembling more that of negroes than  
of Indians. They worshiped the sun,  
and, as homage to their god, expose to  
its rays their new-born children on the  
first day of their existence. Are these  
men the only representatives of the  
Cliff Dwellers? This we may certainly  
doubt. It is probable that they have  
established themselves in the more  
fertile plains by reason of the difficulty  
of obtaining in the higher altitudes  
the necessary supply of water for their  
requirements.—Translated for Public  
Opinion, from the Paris La Nature.

## THE NEW SCIENCE OF MEDICINE.

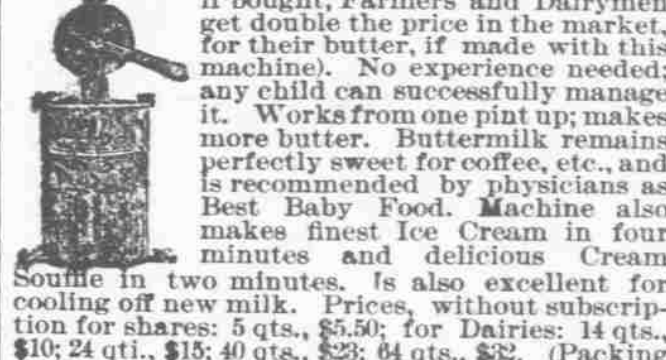
At the fifteenth anniversary of the  
opening of Johns Hopkins University,  
on Monday last, Prof. William Osler  
delivered an address on the progress  
that has been made in the study of  
medicine, which is deserving of note as  
not only clearly showing the benefit  
that humanity had obtained from the  
advances made, but also the more  
rational ideas diffused among the pro-  
fession upon the treatment of disease.  
Fifty years ago it was the reproach  
of medicine that it was obscure and eni-  
gmatical, while surgery had made bril-  
liant advances. This is no longer so.  
The empirical practice of medicine has  
merged into a positive science, and in  
spite of the delicate nature of the prob-  
lems involved the advance in the study  
of pathology has been equal to that in  
any other department of science. While  
the discoveries of modern science have  
been great, equally rapid advance has  
been made in the prevention of disease.  
A study of the conditions under which  
epidemics are developed has led to im-  
portant reforms in sanitation. The  
watchword of the medical profession is  
"cleanliness;" and clean streets, good  
drains, and pure water have in many  
towns reduced the mortality from cer-  
tain diseases 50 per cent. Methods have  
been devised for checking the advance  
of contagious diseases and for prevent-  
ing their communication from one  
member of a family to another. The  
intelligent co-operation of municipal  
authorities and of the public has aided  
medical science in this work, and im-  
proved sewerage, water supply and  
ventilation, not only in private houses  
but in schools, factories, and hospitals,  
have been the natural growth of modern  
medical discovery.

Professor Osler points out that the researches showing  
the relation of special microscopic or-  
ganisms to special diseases are likely to  
lead to the most important results. A  
new world of investigation has been  
revealed by the germ theory and its  
application to contagious and mias-  
matic diseases. The cultivation of the  
germs of disease outside of the body  
enables the investigator to study the  
products of their growth and to obtain,  
in some instances, from them material  
which, when injected into an animal,  
acts as a protection against the disease  
itself. To the argument of the house-  
holder that children contract diseases  
just as they did fifty years ago, Pro-  
fessor Osler replies that this may be  
perfectly true, but that to-day the risks  
of a fatal termination of such diseases  
have been reduced to a minimum, and  
that the chances of children reaching  
maturity have been enormously in-  
creased. Dieting and nursing have, in  
a great measure, supplanted bleeding  
and phlebotomy. It is now acknowledged  
that a majority of febrile affections run  
a definite course, uninfluenced by  
drugs; and the great fact is being daily  
recognized that disease is only a modi-

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double the price in the market, for their butter,  
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F. A. FRANK, GEN. MANAGER.

8,750 Shares of Stock already sold; 3,750 Shares at \$10 each full paid and unassessable, now open for Subscription, until April 30th.

Premiums: A subscriber to a Single Share receives free one 5 qt. machine @ \$4.00; to Two Shares, either one 14 qt. machine @ \$11.00, or two 5 qt. machines @ \$6.00; to Three Shares either one 24 qt. machine @ \$16.50, or one 14 qt. and one 5 qt., or three 5 qt. machines; besides the Shares, each @ \$10.00, full paid and unassessable.

A subscriber to Ten Shares may secure the Agency for the sale of the machines in his county, until 1904, besides receiving free Ten 5 qt. machines or four 5 qt., two 14 qt. and one 24 qt. machines. Subscribers who wish to abandon the premium machines, will be allowed \$2.00 on each share, but forfeit right to agency.

Terms: \$5.00 to be sent with application, and the remaining \$4.00 within three months, for each share subscribed. The premium machines and of Shares issued upon receipt of the balance, which must be paid within three months to be valid. It must be evident to all that we give full value for the first payment in sending the premium machines, and that the full shares can be obtained for about \$4.00 each, after the subscriber has had ample time to become convinced of the excellent merits of the machine and the investment.

The money received for the shares, will not be used for experimenting purposes, but strictly as working capital, since the manufacture of the machines is fully established. We are sole owners of the patents of Mr. F. A. Frank, who will be General Manager for the Company; and are also the owners, patentees and sole manufacturers of the celebrated "H.E.R.O." machine, the best machine for Emulsion, Powder Mixing, Perfumes, Pomade, Extracts, Kousmies, etc., etc. These machines received the highest awards at the World's Exposition at Paris, and are in use by the leading Drug-  
gists, Apothecaries, Perfumers, etc., of New York City.

Many thousands of Frank's American Wonder Machines have been sold, and are in constant use, as well throughout this country, as in Europe, Brazil, South America, Australia, etc., all giving entire satisfaction under any and every climate, as can be proved by thousands of testimonials received from customers. Subscribers will be allotted their shares, in the order that their subscriptions are received, until stock is exhausted; then those to whom we cannot issue any shares, shall have the privilege of taking a machine at 25 per cent. discount from list price, or otherwise have the money refunded.

Address, enclosing 2c. stamp, for purchase of machine, or subscription to shares, or for circulars.  
AMERICAN WONDER MACHINE CO., (Successors to F. A. FRANK & Co.) Patentees and Sole Manufacturers,  
316 East 82d Street, New York City.

(394)

which the bronze powder remains sus-  
pended. Articles bronzed with the  
preparation are said to retain their  
metallic lustre for years.

## RAINFALL AND POPULATION.

Few people, probably, have given  
much attention to the relation between  
rainfall and temperature throughout  
the year. His tables prove that the  
main body of population inhabits the  
region in which the annual rainfall is  
between 30 and 50 inches, quite three-  
fourths of the population being found  
in that range. On either side as the  
rainfall increases or diminishes popu-  
lation decreases with corresponding  
rapidity, so that where the rainfall is  
less than 20 inches, and two-fifths the  
entire area of the country is thus un-  
fortunate, there is less than 3 per cent.  
of population. The most favored re-  
gion is that in which the rainfall is be-  
tween 40 and 50 inches. The density  
of population in that area is an aver-  
age of 59 inhabitants to the square  
mile. As the rainfall increases above  
50 inches there is a steady diminution  
of population until at 70 there is a per-  
centage of only 1.3. The most rapid  
proportional increase of population in  
the past twenty years has been in the  
area where the mean rainfall is 20 to 30  
inches, comprising the eastern portion  
of the great plains ranging from Texas  
to Dakota. The increase has been from  
1.6 to 8.1. The report gives the average  
of the annual rainfall for the United  
States as 29.6 inches. The average an-  
nual rainfall with relation to the popu-  
lation, deduced by giving weight to  
each area of country in proportion to  
the number of its inhabitants, was, in  
1879, 42.5 inches; in 1880, 42 inches, and  
in 1890, 41.4; the diminution being  
caused mainly, it is supposed, by the  
settlement of the great plains and the  
arid regions of the West. The relation  
of temperature to rainfall is, of course,  
understood. In the most populous  
areas the average of temperature is  
from 50 to 55 degrees, more than half  
the population living in a temperature  
between 45 and 55 degrees. Where  
the average is greater than 70 degrees  
only a trifle over 1 per cent. of popu-  
lation is found. The average annual  
temperature of the United States,  
Alaska excluded, is 53 degrees.—Chi-  
cago Inter-Ocean.

## MISCELLANY.

Experiments in a German technical  
school have yielded an excellent build-  
ing material in a mixture of sawdust  
and mineral refuse pressed into bricks.  
These are very light, impervious to  
wet, and absolutely fireproof.

LIQUID BRONZE.—A solution in which  
bronze powder is held in suspension for  
a long time has been patented in the  
German Empire. Damar resin is mixed  
with one-third of dry carbonate of  
potassium or carbonate of sodium, and  
the mixture is melted and thoroughly  
stirred together, and then in thin lay-  
ers is exposed for several months to a  
temperature of 120 degrees. The resin  
thus obtained is dissolved in benzene  
freed from all traces of acid by ammo-  
nia gas, when a varnish is yielded in

## Read

## Terms

## Below.

## SECURE

## THE AGENCY

## FREE

## FOR 12 YEARS

Capital Stock, - \$125,000.

Divided into 12,500 Shares, full paid

and unassessable at \$10 each.

CHAS. H. J. DILG,